OMAHAFIFTY YEARS YOUNG

emigrants on their westward wandering.

esting chiefly for a few ancient land-

The earliest history of Omaha is a

privilege of advertising itself as the capi-

lin Pierce, who, although a northern man,

cart or on wheel.

illness,

have fared so fortunately.

The earliest territorial legislatures have

been described by eye-witnesses and par-

ticipants as often bordering on an organ-

ized mob. To keep the capital at Omaha

virgin prairie to be christened Lincoln

The great impetus that sent the infan

of the Pacific telegraph, the other the

business. In 1860 he built the Missouri &

Western line from St. Louis to Omaha,

but already a year before had evolved a

river to the Pacific coast. With the en-

ceived as a weird fancy, took shape in sur-

veys, contracts and actual construction.

previously have required weeks and months

sight that paved the way for the electric

fluid to flow unchecked from ocean to ocean.

The telegraph was but the forerunner of

the railroad. With Omaha the initial point

of the Pacific telegraph lines, it enjoyed a

marked advantage in the competition for

the eastern terminus of the Pacific railway.

Up to that time, all transportation had been

by steamboat up the Missouri river or in

wagon or coach overland. The race of

the iron horse across Iowa had been inter-

rupted, first by the financial crash in 1857,

and then by the war of 1861, so that the

first locomotive to carry its train to the

Missouri river arrived January, 17, 1867,

bearing the escutcheon of the Chicago &

Northwestern. Within two years four

railroads converged at the river opposite

Omaha, eager to share the through trans-

The history of Omaha and of the Union

Pacific is inseparably linked. It is not nec-

continental traffic already in sight.

after the martyred president.

railroad.

Foundation and Social and Material Develop- with the coast states and forced congress ment of the Gate City of the West-Its History, Educational Institutions, Social

Clubs and Organizations

Omaha: The Transcontinental making themselves as comfortable as pos-Gateway. By Victor Rosewater.

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Now a city of more than 100,000 population, with prosperous suburbs that make it the business center for 175,000 people, Omaha is the outgrowth of the Nebraska and Council Bluffs Ferry company. This company was organized under the incorporation laws of Iowa in 1853, to carry on the lucrative ferrying traffic for transcontinental pilgrims in quest of the gold fields of California that had been begun two years previously by a halted goldsecker, Brown by name, who saw more gold in paddling ssengers across the murky Missouri than in washing the yellow sands near Sutter's

As an adjunct to the ferry, the company staked out a claim adjacent to its west landing directly opposite Council Bluffs, and employed Alfred D. Jones, a young civil engineer, to lay out a townsite which on pretentious paper was invested, without particular thought or design, with the name Omaha, from the tribe of Indians that was wont to camp upon the creek brushing its north boundary. The survey was conducted in June and July of 1854, and the adoption of the name was doubtless suggested by the fact that a month or more before the representative in congress for the state of Iowa had prevailed upon the Postoffice department to issue a commission to Mr. Jones as postmaster at Omaha City, which at that time must have existed solely in his prolific imagination. Postmaster Jones, carrying the postoffice around with him in his hat, is a reminiscence founded on actual fact and not in fancy.

That the idea of these early pioneers were of the expansible variety is readily gathered from the character of the plat prepared to mark the coming townsite as the seat of a great and mighty city. On the initial steps in the territorial organization white lead works, machine and locomotive broad plateau overlooking the river, building lots were staked out 66x132 feet, divided by streets 100 feet wide and alleys of twenty feet. There were 3:0 blocks in all, each comprising eight lots forming squares of 164 feet. Two squares were reserved, one in the business center, 264 by 280 feet, and the other on the top of the most conspicuous hill 600 feet square, the latter designated as Capitol square and ernor Burt arrived at Bellevue in comthe hill as Capitol hill, and a broad avenue pany with the secretary, Thomas B. Cum- well stocked free libraries, substantial 130 feet wide leading to it as Capitol evenue -all in foreordained honor of the magnifi- he undertook in any way to exercise his with water, light and rapid transit; fine cent structure to be erected when the newly born city should have achieved the distinction of the capital of Nebraska territory. Omaha City was not organized as an incorporated municipality until 1857.

Looking closer into the history and geography of the spot where now run the busy party. In this connection it should also to the American Bar association in James be remembered that Omaha was located to the American Bar association in James be remembered that Omaha was located to the American Bar association in James substantial business blocks and attractive residences, precisely as platted in that competing towns to the south looked on the latter also having filled the position of lonely summer of 1854, the conclusion is forced that it was not mere fortuitous chance that built a wonder city upon an empty ferry landing. The location was by nature destined to be a turning point on the great central transcontinental highway bridging the divide between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Lewis and Clark, who worked their way to Oregon up the Missouri valley, were the first white men to leave a record of their visit. From their journal is taken the following extract noting their arrival and detention at the mouth of the Platte in July, 1804, whence they continued northward and passed over the ground now included in the

"July 27-Having completed the object of our stay, we set sail with a pleasant breeze for the northwest. The two horses swam over to the southern (western) shore, along which we went, passing by an island, at three and a half miles, formed by a pond fed by springs; three miles farther is a large sand island in the middle of the river, the land on the south (west) being high and covered with timber; that on the north (east) a prairie. At ten and a half miles from our encampment we saw and examined a curious collection of graves or mounds, on the south (west) side of the river. Not far from the low piece of land and a pond is a tract of about 200 acres in extent, which is covered with mounds of different heights, shapes and sizes, some of the sand and some of both earth and sand, the largest being near the river. These mounds indicate the position of the ancient villages of the Otoes before they retired to the protection of the Pawnees. After making fifteen miles we camped on the south (east) on the bank of a high, handsome prairie, with lofty cottonwoods in groves

That the mounds referred to constituted plan for a telegraph from the Missouri the ancient Indian burial ground, remnants of which long remained in the lower part of town as objects of curiosity to inquisitive observers, has been established to the satisfaction of historical critics, as also that the council held by Lewis and Clark with the Indians, from which Council Bluffs derives its name, took place in reality not on the Iowa side, opposite Omaha, but on the Nebraska side, several miles farther up, in the vicinity of what in now Fort Calhoun.

A no less interesting historical chapter is found in the Mormon encampment that for a time promised to make Omaha the the end of time. Edward Creighton died center of its church establishment. It is needless here to state details of the Nauvoo persecutions and the early expeditions in search of the promised land. When the advance guard sighted the east bank of the Missouri, it took a stand on Miller's hill-so named after a Mormon elderwhere the various companies into which the emigrants had been divided for their historic march across Iowa converged. it might have been called Miller's hill to this day had not just at that moment a call arrived to enlist a body of volunteers for the United States in its impending war with Mexico, followed by the prompt organization of the Mormon battalion under Colonel T. L. Kane, in whose honor the name of the balting place was changed to Kanesville. Kanesville it might have remained but for the fact that the postoffice at that point had been designated as Council Bluffs City, whither the last mail for the emigrants setting out over the great divide was regularly addressed; and to avoid confusion the name of Kanesville was dropped after two or three years and Council Bluffs left in undisputed pos-

on of that corner of the map. But the cast bank of the river was not ultable for the Mormon's purposes. They rossed over and established themselves winter quarters at a point about six wifes north of what later became Omaha, essary to weigh the conflicting claims to

credit for suggesting the railroad to the Pacific slope. The war demonstrated the military necessity of a rail connection to take the steps that made its immediate onstruction possible. Without the subsidy offered in the acts of 1862 and 1863 the road pertainly would not have built for years, and the development of the whole western ountry would have long been retarded. At the recommendation of the chief

engineer, Peter A. Dey, the eastern terminus was fixed "on the western boundary of the state of Iowa, opposite Omaha," an event so auspicious as to provoke a responsive demonstration from the enthusiastic inhabitants of the young city, who made the master stroke of their celebration the actual breaking of the ground for the sible in seven hundred or more hastily newly projected road. This occurred Debuilt log cabins and dug-outs. The place was fortified with stockades, a tabernacle ering close to the freezing point.

erected, and various work shops and milis The work of construction was pushed were constructed to provide temporary emwith all possible rapidity, but with the best ployment. At winter quarters was held expedition it was May 10, 1869, before the the annual conference of the church, April juncture of the two roads heading for one , 1847, attended by people from all parts another from east and west was effected, of the country prepared for moving west. in the presence of a distinguished body of From winter quarters, on the 14th day of spectators, by the driving of the golden the same month, a party of about 150, all spike at Promontory point, girding the conbut four or five being men, set out, with tinent with bands of steel. According to seventy-three wagons, drawn by horses all accounts the celebration at Omaha of and oxen, under the personal leadership the completion of the Union Pacific was on of Brigham Young, the expedition culmin- a scale commensurate with its importance ating in the famous founding of Zion in to the commercial and industrial position of the valley of the Great Salt Lake. The the city. excursion of apostles and pioneers re-

If Engineer Dev was the central figure in turned to the Missouri for their families the initial work, Thomas C. Durant, as and friends, their arrival at winter quar- first vice president and general manager, ters in October calling forth as an oc- had more to do with its successful comple casion for special joy and thanksgiving an ition than any other one man. While many elaborate celebration. The summer of 1848 names have since shown bright in the progaw the great body of Latter Day Saints ress of this epoch-making enterprise, those following Brigham Young to the new of Dey and Lurant must form the base Usen settlement, but winter quarters was stones of the arch that has reised this great maintained for years as the stopping point railron to its eminence and carried it and outfitting station for the Mormon through stress and storm.

The prestige acquired by Omaha as a rati-By 1856 the name had been changed to way center in those early days has been Florence, and it is so referred to in the constantly maintained, until today the steel writings of the later Mormons. For years rails radiate in every direction, while three it remained the busy hiving place for the magnificent bridges span the Missouri church converts moving on Zion from all where Brown's lonely ferry formerly transquarters of the world. Today, it is a ferred victims of the gold fever from one

quaint, old-fashioned sleepy village, inter- bank to the other. With a firmly established industrial founmarks, and visited on good weather Sun- dation, the progress of the city has gone days by recreation seekers from Omaha in steadily forward. Commercial expansion, it is true, has been broken occasionally by bursting real estate booms, grasshopper chronicle of bitterly waged fights for the plagues, drouth-stricken crops or general possession of the seat of government of financial depression, but in material welthe new Nebraska territory. The proud fare and ever widening public activity the community takes rank with its most widetal city was eagerly sought after not only awake competitors. Besides its extensive by Omaha, but by every other ambitious jobbing interests, its manufacturing develtown site company along the eastern fron- opment has been along the lines of silver tier. It should be remembered that the smelting and refining, linseed oil mills, were taken under the presidency of Frank- shops and the great live stock market and and meat-packing establishments that have was almost completely under southern formed the nucleus of the magic city domination. The position of governor was braced against its boundary under the name first offered to General William G. Butler of South Omaha, and sure, sooner or later, of Kentucky, but was unceremoniously de- to be one with it in corporate existence, as clined, whereupon it was passed on to an- it is already in life and business. Although other southern gentleman in the person of just past the fiftieth anniversary, Omaha Francis H. Burt of South Carolina. Gov- boasts of all those advantages that make an attractive living place-good schools, ing, of Iowa, in October, 1854, but before churches, art gallerles, well-paved streets, official powers he succumbed to a fatal public parks, imposing public buildings. leaving the succession by virtue Above all, it is a city of homes and home of his office to Secretary Cuming, Gov- owners, thick with modest dwellings, ernor Cuming in due time issued his elec- though only meager; supplied with palation proclamation and called the territorial tial mansions. Omaha's contribution to the legislature to convene in Omaha in Jan- world of science, art and literature is perand settled by Iowa promoters, while the M. Woolworth and Charles F. Manderson, slave-holding Missouri as the parent. Had president pro tem of the United States senthe first capital designated been asserted ate; in banking circles Herman Kountze by the South Carolina executive instead and Joseph H. Millard are known throughof by his fortuitous Iowa successor, we out the country; Edward Rosewater and his

was the watchword on one side and to tion in the title conferred on him of count take it away was the battle cry on the in the holy Roman See. The Transmississippi exposition of 1898 other. Money and town lot stock are constitutes Omaha's crowning achievement said to have played an important part of recent years. Projected in the period of with members, who seem to have anticipated later day legislative methods and densest industrial gloom and executed in the face of the war with Spain, the enteryielded to "inducements" that overcame prise proved an unexpected and unprecetheir local loyalty. While the Capitol dented success, returning to the stock subbuilding rose on Capitol hill, Omaha had scribers 90 per cent of the money they had to contest for its retention at every anadvanced. The financial success was, hownual session of the legislature from 1855 ever, subordinate to the success in other to 1858, from which time it was left in undisputed possesssion until 1867, when, directions. A white city of such architectural perfection could not fall to afford an with the investiture of statehood, a seat of government was carved anew on the aesthetic stimulus in itself of wonderful educational effect. Participated in by all the transmississippi states and territories as an exhibition of the resources and prod-Omaha forward by leaps and bounds ahead ucts of this vast region, the exposition of its rivals in the Missouri valley, north served to open the eyes of visitors from both at home and abroad to the limitless and south, came from two closely conpossibilities there spread before them. The nected enterprises, the one the building Indian congress alone, including as it did construction of the first transcontinental representatives of nearly all the remaining tribes of aboriginal inhabitants gathered together under direction of the Indian au-The Pacific telegraph assumed tangible form through the unquenchable energies thorities of the federal government, formed an ethnic object lesson the like of which of Edward Creighton. Still in the prime of had never before been presented. No fitter sturdy manhood, invigorated by the Irish culmination could have been prepared than blood inherited from his ancestry, Creighthe Peace Jubilee, in its closing month of ton had come to Omaha in 1856 to visit his October, attended by President McKinley brothers, engaging for a time in the lumber

front rank of American journalism; the art

gallery of George W. Lininger is classed

of John A. Creighton has received recogni-

arts of peace.

members of his cabinet and heroes of the

armed conflict just concluded, all united in

acclaiming the end of war typified in the

exposition as a towering triumph of the

couragement and material assistance of Omaha Florists' Club. men like Jeptha H. Wade, Ezra Cornell, and Hiram Sibley, whose confidence he A very successful organization has been earned and kept, his idea, originally remaintained by the florists of Omaha and vicinity for a long time. The present organization, having the title of the Omaha Florists' club, is the outgrowth of the the first message transmission occuring in Nebraska Florists' society, which began in October, 1861, speeding on in an hour by 1890 and which was always largely an electric current intelligence that would Omaha institution. In 1906 a reorganization took place. The club has a memberto journey. The fortune aprung from this ship of forty-five and is devoted to the venturesome undertaking has given the dvancement of floraculture. Meetings are name of Creighton a foundation lasting to held in the city hall in the Park board rooms on the second Tuesday monthly, in 1874, leaving \$1,500,000 to be bestowed when papers are read and discussed. Each eventually for education and charitable summer a picnic is given and every other purposes. The good work he began has nonth a dinner and party of some variety been carried further by his brother, John s given. The club has invited the State A. Creighton, and the Creighton college, Horticultural society to meet here next the Creighton Medical school, and the summer. The present officers are: Presi-Creighton Memorial hospital, not to enumdent. J. J. Hess; vice president, S. R. erate small benefactions, all attest as enduring monuments the activity and foretreasurer, George Swoboda.

Omaha Bar Association.

and lawyers in the settlement. In 1899 a Jennie Redfield; attendance, 448. reorganization took place. The membership is now about 150, including practically all of the lawyers actively engaged in their annex, the buildings being worth \$40,000 D. S., M. D. S., secretary; C. O. Metzler. profession, although the number entitled and the ground \$11,000 located at Franklin A. M. D. D. S., dean of the faculty, and to practice at the bar is something like and Twenty-sixth streets. Principal, Sarah W. M. Condon, D. D. S., treasurer. The 375. Meetings are held quarterly at the McCheane; attendance, 731.

Commercial club and once a year a banquet is given. The present officers are: President, H. C. Brome; vice president, H. H. Baldrige; secretary; Walter P. Thomas; treasurer, M. A. Hall; executive committee, H. H. Baldrige, chairman; J. J. Boucher, A. Goss, H. E. Maxwell and A. H. Murdock. The elevation of the legal profession and its ethics are the general objects of the association, which has almost autocratic power over the standing EDUCATIONAL

Public Schools and Colleges that Thrive in Omaha

Public school system. 4
Omaha High school...
So. Omaha High school
Omaha graded schools. 3
S. Omaha graded schools I
Creighton university
Catholic parochial ool system ... Catholic parochial Higher schools for girls... naba university State School for Deaf. Omaha has become an educational cen-

ter of first importance, with schools, colleges and universities, whose work covers all fields of instruction. Public Schools

The backbone of the educational system is, of course, the public schools. There cember 2, 1863, with the thermometer hov- are two public school districts-one for Omaha and one for South Omaha, each under the administration of a Board of Education, with the supervision of the schools vested in a superintendent of instruction. Free public schools are main tained in two high schools, one in Omaha and one in South Omaha, and in forty seven graded schools, making a total of forty-nine schools, in which 661 teachers and principals are engaged in the instruction of a grand total of 20,851 pupils. The value of the school property is estimated at \$2,372,715 and the annual expense of maintenance aggregated for the school year \$731,719, while current receipts ag-

> gregated \$782,094. Omaha High School.

Omaha's high school occupies a large quare of ten acres on the most prominent hill in the city, where the territorial capitol was formerly located. The old high school building, which still stands, was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$250,000, its tower rising 300 feet above the river level. Four years ago the main front of a fine new high school building of classic design was erected at a cost of \$150,000, this structure standing directly east of the old building, and the plans, made by Architect John Latenser, contemplate an addition of lateral wings and the ultimate removal of the old high school building The new building is of cut standstone, handsomely finished in hard wood and equipped with all the most modern facilities and conveniences for school work. The high school is under the principalship of Prof. A. H. Waterhouse, with Miss Kate McHugh as assistant principal, with a staff of fifty-six teachers. The last report on attendance was 1.493, and the school graduates 150 to 200 students every

South Quaha High School,

The High school at South Omaha has been installed the past year in a handsome | Twentieth and O, property valued at \$30,000. approximately \$100,000, being designed also 355. ble of seating more than the entire membership of the school, which numbers 326. Prof. N. M. Graham, who is at the head of | 301. a corps of fifteen teachers.

Omaha Graded Schools.

Following is the list of Omaha graded schools: Bancroft-An eight-room brick building on Kate L. Brown, principal; attendance, 316. Beal-A new six-room building just constructed at a cost of \$21,000 at the corner of Forty-eighth and Walnut street; Virginia White, principal; attendance, 183.

principal, Mary Simonds; attendance, 604. Castellar-A twelve-room brick building may well doubt whether Omaha would newspaper, The Bee, occupy a place in the and Castellar; principal, Mary B. Newton; attendance, 604.

among the best private collections on this Central-A twelve-room brick building side of the Atlantic, and the benevolence costing \$46,000, on a site valued at \$25,000. on Dodge street, west of Twenty-second; principal, Mary Fitch; attendance, 589. Central Park-A four-room frame build

ing, with a two-room annex; the building valued at \$5,000 and the site at \$2,000; Forty-second and Saratoga streets; principal pal, Elizabeth Rooney; attendance, 203. Clifton Hill-Four-room frame building costing \$7,000, on a lot valued at \$2,500

Forty-second and Miam! streets; principal Isabelle Doyle; attendance, 253. Columbian-A ten-room brick building erected at a cost of \$32,000, at Thirty-eighth evenue and Jones streets; grounds valued at \$6,000; principal, Margaret Vincent; at-

endance, 352. costing \$50,000, on grounds valued at \$10,000, ance, 223.

Druid Hill-A two-room frame building, planned to give a maximum of comfort with grounds valued at \$2,500, on Thirty- and convenience to students and faculty. first and Spalding; principal, Martha Christiancy; attendance, 99.

Martha; principal, Frances Butterfield; at- department includes: Rev. M. J. O'Connor, tendance, 151.

Farnam-A twelve-room brick building. cipal, Agnes Harrison; attendance, 526. Forest-Three two-room frame buildings,

and Phelps; principal, Franc Eaton; attendance, 229. Franklin-Ten-room brick building, costing \$35,000, on ground valued at \$2,000, at lish literaure; Rev. William Whelan, S. J., St. Berchman's scademy. Thirty-fifth and Franklin streets; principal, Annie Hutchins; attendance, 446.

Gibson-A two-room frame building valued, with site, at \$1,800, on Boulevard street; principal, Carrie Nash; attendance

Kellom-A sixteen-room brick building erected at a cost of \$53,500, on a site valued structors. at \$20,000, on Twenty-third street, between Nicholas and Paul streets; principal, Anna school, Huldah Isaacson; attendance, 128. Lake-A sixteen-room brick building, with

Emma Whitmore; attendance, 828. Leavenworth-An eight-room brick build-

ance, 319.

The Omaha Bar association has existed ing \$35,000, on ground valued at \$12,000, on almost from the time there were courts Eleventh and Center streets. Principal, demonstrators. Long-An eight-room brick building, with

a second eight-room brick building as an vice president; A. H. Hipple, L. D. S., D.

cipal. Nora Lemon; attendance, 543. Mason-A sixteen-room brick building Principal, Emma Wheatley; attendance,

Monmouth Park-A new eight-room brick

avenue and Thirty-third streets. Princi pal, Etta Smith; attendance, 291. Omaha View-A ten-room brick building osting \$10,000, grounds valued at \$2,000 orner Thirty-second and Corby. Principal, Effic Reed; attendance, 385.

Pacific-A sixteen-room brick building

costing \$50,000, on grounds valued at \$12,500, at Pacific and Twelfth streets. Principa Margaret McCarthy; attendance, 509. Park-A twelve-room brick building an frame annex; value of buildings, \$27,000; of grounds, \$7,500. Principal, Susan Eveleth. Saratory-An eight-room brick building and two-room frame annex; buildings valued at \$31,000; site, \$8,000; on Ames avenue and Twenty-fourth. Principal, Emily

Robinson; attendance, 468. Saunders-A ten-room brick building cost ing \$40,000, on lots valued at \$2,600, at Forty-first avenue and Cass. Principal, Mary Reid; attendance, 313. Sherman-Two two-room frame buildings.

nue and Gust street. Principal, Dora Harney; attendance, 97. Train-An eight-room brick building and two frame annexes; buildings valued at \$32,000; site at \$4,000; at Hickory and Sixth streets. Principal, Clara Mason; attend-

with site valued at \$4,000, at Webster ave-

Vinton-Two-room brick and three twoom frame buildings, valued, with grounds, at \$6,000; at Boulevard avenue and Twenty-first street. Principal, Jeannette Woodard; attendance, 324. Walnut Hill-A ten-room brick building

and two-room frame annex; buildings valued at \$25,000, grounds at \$3,500, at Fortyfourth and Hamilton. Principal, Martha L. Powell; attendance, 431. Webster-A twelve-room brick building costing \$22,000, on lots valued at \$6,000, at

Twenty-eighth and Webster. Principal, Sadie Pittman; attendance, 506. Windsor-An eight-room brick building osting \$30,000, grounds valued at \$5,000, at | Christie, Thomas Truelsen. J. F. Goetz. Thirty-fourth and Martha. Principal, Harriet Eddy; attendance, 265.

South Omaha Graded Schools Brown Park-A brick school at Nineteenth

and U, the property being valued at \$40,000. Principal, Elizabeth T, Hayes; attendance,

Central-A brick school building at Twenty-fifth and L streets, building and site valued at \$40,000. Principal, Anna Borst; attendance 487. Corrigan-A brick school building at

at \$20,000. Principal, Ida Possner; atten-Hawthorne-A brick school building at

dance 613. Highland-A brick school building at Twenty-seventh and Jefferson, property

valued at \$20,000. Principal, Jessie Stitt; attendance 276. Yungmann-A brick school building at

new school building erected at a cost of Principal, Margaret O'Toole; attendance, by John Latenser. The structure is of Lincoln-A brick school building at brick, with stone trimmings, and the novel Twenty-seventh and F, valued at \$40,000.

feature consists in a large auditorium capa- Principal, Cora Leverty; attendance, 384. Lowell-A brick school building at Thirtythird and J streets, property valued at The school is under the principalship of \$20,000. Principal, Sadle Oiver, attendance Madison-A brick school building at

> Twenty-seventh and Madison, real estate and buildings together valued at \$25,000. Principal, Emma J. Herman; attendance

Robesen; attendance 411. Creighton University.

Cass-A sixteen-room brick building cost- under the terms of the will of the late

building many additions have been made and two-room frame annex; value of build- from time to time, and now it is one of the ings, \$23,500; ground, \$5,900, at Eighteenth largest and most convenient of college buildings. Attached to the campus is St. ship, Lizzie Scherer and J. H. Carry, E. and is organized in departments, each under John's church, erected as the chapel, but N. Reynolds, J. F. Rogers and Samuel later converted into a parish church, likewise under the control of the Society of Jesus. A large and convenient auditorium has been recently erected near the school and at the present time a modern dormitory German Lutherans. Of the former there uilding is in course of construction

plete laboratory and its stock of scientific and surgical apparatus makes one of the tendance as the public schools. There are finest collections of the kind in the country. three German Lutheran schools, with : Tile law school, dental college and school of pharmacy are quartered in the new Edward Crieghton institute on Eighteenth Comenius-A sixteen-room brick building street, between Farnam and Douglas, completed this year at a cost of approximately on Fifteenth street, near William; princi- \$100,000. The house is of four stories, finoal, Helen Wyckoff; attendance, 502. Prin- ished in light brick and stone. The exterior cipal night school, Louise Adams; attend- is remarkable for its chaste and unpretentious design, while the interior has been

At the head of Creighton university, presiding over each of the boards of re-Dupont-A four-room brick building and gents, whole control the separate schools to conduct night schools. one-room frame annex; grounds and build- is Rev. M. P. Dowling, S. J. Aside from ng valued at \$7,500, at Twenty-ninth and Father Dowling the faculty of the college S. J., vice president; Rev. M. M. Bronsgeest, and that the work of these schools is apesting \$22,500, on a site valued at \$12,000. brarian; Rev. M. J. O'Conner, S. J., prefect present time 618 students are on the rolls. at Twenty-ninth and Farnam streets; prin- of studies; Francis McKernan and Patrick religion; Rev. Michael J. Ryan, S. J., pro- Catholic institutions in the order of their professor of humanities and history; Rev. William F. Rigge, S. J., professor of astronomy, mathematics and physics;

partment with twenty-three regular incal college consists of Dr. Dewitt C. Bry-Poose; attendance. 851. Principal night ant, A. M., M. D., dean of the faculty; A. W. Riley, A. M., M. D.; J. S. Foote, A. M., M. D., and Charles C. Allison, A. ing, \$40,000; of grounds, \$12,500; located at are: Drs. D. F. Crummer, Leroy Crummer. Nineteenth and Lake streets; principal, J. P. Lord, H. P. Hamilton, H. B. Jen-Charles Rosewater, S. K. Spalding, J. I. Falconer; secretary, Lewis Henderson; \$18,000, at Leavenworth and Seventeenth Henry, F. E. Coulter, Millard Langfeld, ers, each specialists in his or her line. streets. Principal, Lizzie Bancker; attend- Charles F. Crowley. William P. Whelan, Dayton, A. L. Muirhead, F. F. Hough- St. James' orphanage at Benson, where ton, and many special lecturers and ninety-six orphans receive care and educa-

The board of regents of the Creighton Dental college are D. C. Bryant, M. D., to 196 inmates. faculty includes also John J. Foster, D. pupils receive instruction weekly. Lothrop-A ten-room brick building D. S.; J. J. Peterson, D. D. S.; G. W. and a two-room frame annex costing. Hamilton, D. D. S.; A. P. Condon, D. D. buildings. \$36.000, and grounds \$5,000. Prin- S., M. D.; F. J. Despecher, D. D. S.; F. W. Slabaugh, D. D. S.; W. L. Shearer, D. D. S.; Charles F. Crowley, A. M., M. D.; J. S. costing \$40,000, on a site valued at \$12,500. Foots, A. M., M. D.; William L. Ross, at Twenty-fourth and Mason streets. M. D.; A. L. Muirhead, M. D.; M. Langfeld, M. D.; B. M. Riley, M. D.; Charles O'Neill Rich, B. S., M. D.; B. A. McDerbuilding just built at a cost of \$45,000, S. J.; P. T. Barber, D. D. S.; L. J. only a few such buildings in the entire grounds valued at \$3,700, located at Ames Schneider, D. D. S.; J. C. Soukup, D. United States. It embraces every neces-

). S.; D. C. Bryant, A. M., M. D.; H. C. Sarnes, M. B.; L. H. Warber, D. D., S. M. J. Scott, M. D.; L. B. Bushman, M. D., be sides a number of demonstrators.

The Creighton College of Law has for is regents T. J. Mahoney, dean of the faculty; C. J. Smyth, Lee S. Estelle, F. H. Gaines, John L. Kennedy and J. C. Kins er, with these additional professors: Wil iam H. Munger, United States districjudge; Charles J. Greene, Frank H. Gaines H. C. Brome, Isaac E. Congdon, Ralph W. Brechenridge, Frank Crawford, Duncan M Vinsonbaler, Irving F. Baxter, H. P. Leavitt, George A. Day, Charles E. Clapp. J. J. Boucher, Paul L. Martin, Howard Kennedy, jr.; assistant professors, William J. Coad, Harley G. Moorehead, Dan J. Riley, J. A. C. Kennedy, John A. Benne witz, S. W. Smith, John A. Rine; lectur ers, J. M. Woolworth, Jacob W. Fawcett Francis Albert Brogan, James P. English William A. Redick, William F. Gurley Carl C. Wright, Ed P. Smith, William D. McHugh, Charles A. Goss.

The Creighton School of Pharmacy is under the personal supervision of Prof. Edmund Thorpe and Prof. Charles Fricke.

Omaha Medical College. By its connection with the University of Nebraska the Omaha Medical college has as its chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews. Dr. H. B. Ward is the dean, Harold Gifford associate dean, and the other instructors are: Drs. R. C. Moore, Donald Macrae W. S. Gibbs, Ewing Brown, W. F. Milrey, LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS W. O. Bridges, W. H. Christle, A. I Jonas, H. M. McClanahan, O. S. Hoffman, B. B. Davis, F. F. Owen, Donald Macrae jr., V. L. Traynor, A. C. Stokes, A. B. Somers, S. P. Towne, J. M. Aiken, H. Jensen, R. G. Clapp, W. A. Willard, R. G. Lyman, C. H. Bicknell, P. H. Ludington, E. J. Updegraff, A. W. Wudinson A. L. Peterson, Paul Koerber, B. W. C. W. Pollard, George Mogridge, A. D. Cloyd, A. L. Hunt, L. B. Van Camp, W. P. Wherry, C. C. Morrison, C. A. Hull, Francis A. Brogan, C. E. Bessey, R. H. Wolcott, H. H. Walte, W. H. Ramsey and

Benton Dale. Omnha Dental College.

The board of trustees of the Omaha Dental college are: A. W. Nason, president; A. O. Hunt, vice president; W. H. Sherraden, secretary and treasurer; H. T. King and J. J. McMullen. In addition to Thirty-ninth and X streets, property valued these the faculty is: W. H. Shriver, D. D. S.; A. C. Stokes, M. D.; Thomas Truelson, M. D.; F. M. Barnes, M. D., D. D. S.; G. P. Stokes, B. S.; N. P. Rasmussen, Eighteenth and Missouri avenue; valued D. D. S.; E. H. Breuning, D. D. S.; N. C. at \$30,000. Princial, Ruth Turner; atten- Christensen, D. D. S., with a large number of lecturers and demonstrators.

Presbyterian Seminary. The Omaha Presbyterian Theological seminary, a part of the University of Omaha, has for its president M. B. Lowie. D. D., and the instructors are Drs. Lampe, Jenkins, Herron and Mitchell. The sem inary occupies a new building, especially designed for its work, at Twenty-second and Spencer streets. It has plans for the erection of other buildings as they may be needed.

State School for the Deaf.

The state educational institutions are represented in Omaha also by the School for the Deaf, located about three and one-half miles from the center of the city on Fortyfifth street. Here large and suitable buildings have been erected and the work of instructing the 191 pupils is in progress nine months of the year. Not only is in-West Side-A brick school building at struction in literature and science given, Ninth street, south of Bancroft, erected at Thirty-second and U. Principal, Jessee but the pupils are trained in manual purlate Byron Reed bequest. The structure suits-the boys in carpentry, shoemaking, is a striking example of renaissance archiagriculture, etc., and the girls in sewing The Creighton university has been recog- and similar work. There are instructors to the convenience of book lovers. To nized as one of the leading institutions of at the institute under the direction of Su- facilitate the use of the growing collection learning of the west since its establishment, perintendent R. E. Stewart and Matron of books plans are in progress for a change Nora O. Johnson. These are: L. A. Devine, In the interior arrangements by reducing ing \$50,600 on a site valued at \$35,000, between Edward Creighton in 1878. It occupies the J. W. Sowell, C. H. Eldridge, C. E. Comp. the large lobby, throwing open all the Fourteenth and Fifteenth street, on Cass; original site of the school at Twenty-fourth Misses Arberta Regnier, Lillian Bamford, and California streets. To the original Anna Kirkpatrick, Evelyn Humphreys, Emma Sitton, Nellie Nichol, Edith Ross, Ida G. Hendee, Linda K. Miller, Emma librarian, Miss Edith Tobbit, and an as-Anderson, Marion Fitch, Laura Blanken-Govera.

Two religious societies maintain parochial are eleven parochial schools, with a re-The home of Creighton Medical college ported number of fifty-five teaching sisters at Fourteenth and Davenport, in a and a total enrollment of 2.460 pupils. The odern building erected for it by John A. largest number at one school is 186 at the reighton. The plans for the building were School of the Immaculate Conception, B. frawn with special references to its use V. M., and the lowest 121, at St. Patrick's. is a medical college. It has a most com- so it will be seen that the parish schools are at least as evenly divided as to attotal enrollment of 163 pupils, who are in

structed by four teachers. During the last year there has been consolidation and strengthening of the com mercial colleges, so that now there are four such schools in the city, two of them owning their own homes-Boyles and the Omaha-and two occupying commodious quarters in leased rooms. To carry on the work involved in the instruction of the 1,073 students enrolled requires the work of thirty-two instructors, who are not only employed all day, but are also called upon

One Prostestant Episcopal institution-Brownell Hall-and four Catholic institutions conduct higher education for women. S. J., chaplain; Rev. M. I. Stritch, S. J., 11- preciated is shown by the fact that at the which are supplied with a force of teachers Troy, S. J., prefects of discipline; Robert of recognized ability in every line of fe-Ryan, S. J., students' librarian; Rev. Charles | male education from higher mathematics valued, with ground, at \$3,500, at Fourteenth Coppens, S. J., professor of philosophy and to domestic science, music and art. The fessor of rhetoric and oratory; Rev. M. I. enrollment are: Sacred Heart academy, St. Stritch, S. J., professor of poetry and Eng- Catherine's academy, Mount St. Mary and Brownell Hall.

Brownell Hall is an incorporated school for girls under a board of fifteen trustees. Rev. S. A. Blackmore, S. J., professor of whom the Episcopal bishop of Nebraska of religion, elecution and the oratorical is ex-officio president. It has the prestige association. There is also an academic de- rightly attaching to the oldest established school of this character in this section, hav ing been opened in Saratoga in 1863 and ac The board of regents of Creighton Medi- quiring a location at Sixteenth and Jones streets in 1867. Its present handsome building on South Tenth street was first occupied in 1887 and is a model in all respects. The instruction is specially adapted to fintwo-room frame annex; value of build- M., M. D. Other members of the faculty ishing and rounding out the education of young women, while surrounding them with the best influences, and an elementary denings. J. M. Barstow, W. O. Henry, partment is also conducted as a day school for Omaha children. The principal is Miss ing, costing \$20,000, on a site valued at Green, H. C. Sumney, H. L. Burrell, E. C. McRay, ably assisted by a corps of teach-In addition to these purely educational S. J.; R. D. Mason, W. R. Hobbs, L. L. institutions the Catholic church maintains

tion, and the Convent of the Good Shepherd, where instruction and training are imparted The Bohemians have a school for the instruction of children in the language of

their fathers at the new turner hall on South Thirteenth street, where about 100

Boyles College, Mineteenth and Harney Streets. Boyles Business College owns and occu-

pies an entire building at the corner of Eighteenth and Harney streets. This building was erected to meet the growing requirements of this school and is the only building in Omaha erected excustvely for mott, A. M., M. D.; William P. Whalen, a business college. In fact it is one of only a few such buildings in the entire

business college building.

An impressive building from an archiectural viewpoint, it consists of two very igh-ceilinged stories and a basement, handsomely fitted and tastefully decorated, the while forming a structure 105 feet long and 66 feet wide. A modern steam beating plant, together with an abundance of large windows and a perfect system of ventilation, insures the comfort of the pupils.

Costly bird's-eye maple and highly polished cherry furniture and fixtures furnish that environment that must be present in a business college if the pupils are to be endowed with the proper business spirit and discipline. A private telephone exchange communicating with all the rooms, offices and gymnasium, together with separate tollet rooms, cloak and hat rooms, recitation rooms, office, book and stationery supply rooms, and reception rooms, have all been provided for in this ideal business college building.

On the first floor is located the shorthand and typewriting departments. The commercial department, with its elaborate bank and office fixtures, and the English, normal and telegraphy departments, find lodging on the second floor. The basement has been set apart for a gymnasium and is equipped with the gymnastic devices best fitted to increase the muscular and mental forces of the participants, together with a shower bath, lockers and other conveniences.

Repositories of Books, Paintings, Relics and Curios.

Omaha Public Library, 1905. Number of library en ployes. The foundation of the Omaha public

ibrary was laid in 1871, when a number of the residents of the city organized a society for the purpose of establishing a circulating library, to which persons were admitted upon the payment of quarterly ages. The first meeting of the association was held December 30, 1871, and the nucleus of the present librar was a collection of pooks which had been donated to the city and by it turned over to the association. soon thereafter the Crosby collection of about 700 volumes was purchased for \$600.

In 1877 the legislature of the state passed a law permitting the city to maintain its public library and under that law the colection of the association was taken over by the city library board, which has from that time had control, being managed by a board of nine members. The library was first originally housed in a building owned by J. G. Willis; from there it was moved to the rooms now occupied by the Labor emple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. Later t had quarters in the rooms over Falconr's store, now occupied by Thomas Kilpatrick & Co., where it remained until 1888, when it was removed to the Paxton block. These rooms were occupied until the present building was completed and in 1894 it was moved to its permanent quarters, erected by the city at a cost of \$100,-000, the land being donated as a part of the tecture and designed with especial regard shelves to the public and enlarging the

The library is under general charge of a sistant librarian, Miss Margaret () Brien, a special attendant devoted to nome circulation, cataloguing, reference room, reading room and children's room. The hbrary also maintains a bindery of its own, which schools in Omaha-the Catholics and the provides for the binding and re-binding of its volumes.

In addition to the library proper the building contains the Byron Reed collection of books, manuscripts and coins, at the time of its transfer to the city estimated to be worth \$50,000, increasing in value yearly. The collection of coins and paper money is especially complete, while some of the autograph letters cannot be dupliated.

On the third floor of the library is the useum. The Indian collection was the work of Pat Ryan and consists principally of specimens of art and manufacture of Indians-Sioux, Pawnee and other tribes who lived in the territory included within the borders of the present state of Nebraska. The chief boast of this collection is that it contains nothing of the so-called Indian art manufactured for sale, but each specimen has been actually used by the tribe from which it was secured.

Another collection is the work of George W. Lininger, particularly in Egypt, although there are some specimens of Babylonian and other art shown. It was Mr. Lininger's intention to collect specimens of each age, from the present back to the most remote antiquity. As the volume of his specimens increased he found that they had to be divided, so those specimens of art previous to the fourteenth century were placed in the public library, while the rest was maintained at his art gallery and home.

Lininger Art Gallery. One of the unique institutions of Omaha

is the Lininger art gallery at Eighteenth and Davenport streets, a public art collection created and maintained by George W. Lininger, In 1888 Mr. Lininger erected a fire proof gallery adjoining his home, which is now so complet ly filled that it contains rare paintings and curios of untold value. In this collection are sixty old masters, the choice of the owner being Guido Reni's David with Goliath's Head. Among the modern are paintings by Bougereau, Millais and others. The water colors are gems of their class, as are also some specimens of etchings. Also represented are specimens of ceramic art of every age which has produced this work; specimens of needle work collected from every clime; armor and swords for many times and peoples, and musical instruments of many races. The collection of corals is one of the best in the country. The gallery is open to the public regularly at stated hours.

Aside from its public library, Omaha has several libraries connected with the educational institutions of the city. The most important is the library of the Douglas County Bar association, which is now kept at the Creighton Law school, under the eye of Miss Maude Johnston, librarian, This is the consolidation of the New York Life library, the Omaha Bar Association library and other collections of books. which makes one of the best practical

working libraries in the west. Next in importance is the Creighton College library of about 17,000 volumes, which is designed primarily for the work of the school of arts, and has recently grown to such proportions that a new room, prepared especially for it, has become necessary.

A good working library is that at the Presbyterian Theological seminary, and

(Continued on Page Seven.)